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This Bulletin is issued for the internal use of the Secretariat. It is also brought to the attention of the members of the Social Commission and representative organizations co-operating with the United Nations in migration matters. The information items contained in the Bulletin have been collected from such sources as are available to the Division of Social Welfare. The Secretariat cannot assume responsibility for their accuracy and they are not to be considered as reflecting the official views of governments or of the Secretariat.

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A. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

I. United NationsEconomic and Social CouncilCo-operation with the Inter-Governmental Organizations

32-1

In a list of inter-governmental organizations active in the economic and social fields, compiled for the information of the Economic and Social Council at its Fifteenth Session, the Secretariat describes the working arrangements at the Secretariat level which exist between the United Nations and the Council of Europe. It refers, inter alia, to the agreement concluded in November 1951 with the International Labour Office under which the ILO has rendered to the Council of Europe considerable expert assistance on such questions as social security, migration, full employment, etc. The report also includes a statement regarding the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration and its activities in the field of migration, (Document E/2361/Add.1)

Report on Slavery

32-2

In his report to the Fifteenth Session of the Economic and Social Council on Slavery, the Slave Trade, and other Forms of Servitude, the Secretary-General has submitted suggestions as to further action which the United Nations and specialized agencies could appropriately take in this field. In connexion with assistance under the Advisory Social Welfare Programme, reference is made to requests for assistance made by governments with a view to reducing or eliminating conditions conducive to such practices; it is indicated that this assistance may include help in such subjects as treatment of migrants or aliens. (United Nations Document E/2357)

Recognition and Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Obligations

32-3

The Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its Fifteenth Session (March-April 1953) the Report (United Nations Document E/2364), of the Committee of Experts on the Recognition and Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Obligations, which met at Geneva from 18 to 28 August 1952. The report contained two instruments:

- (i) Draft Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Claims for Maintenance;
- (ii) Draft of a Model Convention on the Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Orders.

The Secretary-General noted that these two instruments constitute an important contribution to the solution of the difficult social problem of assistance to members of families abandoned by their breadwinners who live in another country and expressed his general agreement with the conclusions reached by the Committee. He also suggested that the Council may wish to consider recommending to the General Assembly the approval of the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Claims for Maintenance as an instrument open for general accession, and the submission to States of the Draft Convention on the Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Orders as a model for bilateral treaties or uniform legislation to be enacted by individual States. The Council decided to consider the Report at its Seventeenth Session. (United Nations Documents E/2364 and E/AC.39/1)

Programme of Concerted Practical Action in the Social Field

32-4

The Secretary-General has submitted to the Social Commission for consideration at its Ninth Session (May 1953) a report on the Programme of Concerted Practical Action in the Social Field of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, prepared in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies. As regards migration, the report indicates that the concerted international programme in this field is directed towards the following basic purposes: (i) promoting such migratory movements as are necessary for the social (including demographic) and economic development of the emigration and immigration countries, and for assuring adequate standards of living, both to the migrants and the local populations of countries of resettlement; (ii) establishing standards of treatment for immigrants, in order to protect their legitimate interests;

(iii) promoting social and cultural integration and adjustment of immigrants to the national life of the countries of their settlement. The general subjects covered are: assistance in framing migration policies (including research on migration in relation to population and social and economic factors; provision of information); organization of migratory movements; protection of migrants in their capacity as workers; protection of migrants in their capacity as aliens; assistance to families of migrants; social and cultural integration of immigrants.

After the analysis of the existing programme, the report indicates that present international activities in the field of migration are inadequate to deal with the magnitude of the migration problem. It points out that if international assistance in the organization of migratory movements is to be extended, governments must undertake long-term planning and financing of migration to enable the international organizations to discharge fully their responsibilities for those aspects of migration coming within their respective competence. It indicates that the international programme has, to date, not included the migration problems of Far Eastern countries and suggests that the international organizations can contribute to the amplification of technical assistance to governments of the region in the fields of manpower organization, such as employment information and vocational training, so as to facilitate, whenever necessary, transfers of labour for development purposes within the confines of the countries of the region. There also is indicated the need for providing technical assistance in framing migration policies to governments which have not received such assistance and such assistance must be developed to include appropriate national machinery for the co-ordination of information programmes and training of national officials responsible for their implementation.

Special consideration of the serious plight of migrants belonging to the professional categories is required and the report proposes, among others, the development of special opportunities for immigration, admission to employment or to professions, as well as special facilities for the retraining of migrants in the professional categories in order to

adjust their qualifications to the particular requirements of the countries concerned. In view of the fact that many countries cannot apply existing international standards for the protection of migrant workers owing to lack or inadequacy of the necessary machinery, the provision of technical assistance to governments of immigration countries in the establishment, or appropriate means for the collection and transmission of information on living and working conditions to prospective migrants, is suggested; also assistance is needed in connexion with various migration operations affecting the protection of migrant workers, such as preselection, selection, reception and placement. The simultaneous consideration of all the important aspects of migration resulting in the improvement of the situation of migrants and increased chances of success of migratory movements also is suggested. (United Nations Document E/CN.5/291 and Addenda)

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration

32-5

The Fourth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration, which is held under the auspices of the United Nations and International Labour Office, will meet at the European Headquarters of the United Nations, Geneva, from 11 to 17 August 1953. The provisional agenda includes the following items: (i) Information to be Given to Prospective Migrants before Departure from the Country of Origin; (ii) Integration of Migrants into the Life of Countries of Resettlement; (iii) Simplification of Immigration Formalities and Reduction of Costs to Migrants; (iv) Laws and Practices Concerning the Admissibility of Migrants; (v) Problems of Migrants in Professional Categories; (vi) Development of Uniform Standards for Migrants in Relation to Levels and Kinds of Maintenance, Embarkation Centres, Shipboard Conditions, Reception, Care, etc.; (vii) Need for the Establishment of Comprehensive and Permanent Provisions for Refugees; (viii) Problems of Non-European Migrants.

Handbook of International Measures for Protection of Migrants and General Conditions to be Observed in their Settlement

32-6

This Handbook, which was published in February 1953, contains the texts of existing international instruments relating to the protection of migrants and general conditions to be observed in their settlement. Included are resolutions, conventions, recommendations, agreements, arrangements and principles adopted at various times by the United Nations, International Labour Office, World Health Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, League of Nations, Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, as well as some adopted by the various Conferences of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration. It serves as a tool for the development of multilateral and bilateral agreements and other undertakings having as their objective the organization of migratory movements and the protection of migrants as workers and aliens. It is also a guide for international and national officials and experts dealing with migration matters or providing technical assistance, as well as to voluntary agencies concerned with all aspects of migration problems. (United Nations Publication ST/SOA/15, Sales Number 1953.IV.5)

Population Commission

32-7

The Population Commission, at its Seventh Session (January 1953) reviewed the international programme of studies on the demographic aspects of migration, considering the value of the results as an aid to national governments and international bodies in the formulation of co-ordinated migration policies and the planning of related action programmes in the social and economic fields. It indicated that the following reports, which will be completed in 1953, will be of considerable value in providing materials for the study of international migration as a factor in demographic, economic and social development, and in assisting national and international bodies in formulating effective migration policies:

(i) revised study, "Elements of Immigration Policy", prepared jointly by the United Nations and interested specialized agencies; (ii) sex

and age of international migrants: statistics for 1918-1947; (iii) economic characteristics of international migrants: statistics for selected countries, 1918-1950; (iv) methodological problems in statistics on economic characteristics of international migrants; (v) analytical bibliography of sources of migration statistics.

The Population Commission was mindful of the need for orienting the programme of work on migration in such a way as to produce results of the greatest practical value with limited resources, and gave particular attention to the place of its programme in a co-ordinated international effort. It also recommended that the Secretary-General, in continuing co-operation with the International Labour Office, prepare a summary of current migratory movements in various parts of the world, based on available statistics of the volume of such movements and the characteristics of the people involved. The Commission expressed the view that internal as well as international migration is an important factor in the demographic, economic and social development of many countries, and that the study of demographic aspects of migratory movements within countries deserves more attention than it has received.

The Commission adopted the "Recommendations for the Improvement of Migration Statistics" presented by the Secretary-General and noting that the matter was before the Statistical Commission at its Seventh Session (February 1953), it suggested that definitive action on the Recommendations could be taken at the latter's session and that it should not be necessary to refer back to the Population Commission modifications which may be adopted by the Statistical Commission. It noted that the existence of a definitive set of international standards recommended to governments will be instrumental in bringing about improvements in the quality and comparability of international migration statistics. (United Nations Document E/2359; E/CN.9/110)

See also: 32-8.

Statistical Commission

32-8

The Statistical Commission, at its Seventh Session (February 1953) adopted the "Recommendations for the Improvement of Migration Statistics" which had been referred to it by the Population Commission. Included are recommendations on methods of collection of migration statistics; that statistics be obtained on all arrivals and on all departures of civilian travellers crossing international frontiers, classified in such a way as to show which are migrants; and recommended detailed statistics to be collected. (United Nations Documents E/2365; E/CN.3/163)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

32-9

The Government of Norway has deposited its ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; it thus becomes the second nation to ratify, Denmark being the first. The Convention which needs a total of six ratifications or accessions to come into force, establishes minimum rights for refugees under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including rights concerning wage-earning employment, education, public relief and religion; it also establishes a procedure for issuance of travel documents to refugees. (United Nations Press Release L/269, 23 March 1953)

32-10

The Austrian Government has informed the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that it will make available 50,000 Austrian shillings for the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. This contribution will be added to the \$30,000 that the fund has allocated for material assistance to refugees in Austrian territory. Since the present relief programme covers only a fraction of the needs, the United Nations Association in Austria has taken the initiative in organizing an appeal with the support of the High Commissioner. The funds will be used for relief and welfare purposes and administered through voluntary agencies in close co-operation with the representatives of the High Commissioner. (The Times, London, 29 December 1952)

32-11

The United Nations High Commissioner has released information regarding his proposals for international action to help refugees in Berlin and Western Germany. In Berlin, large international and national voluntary agencies would provide emergency housing near the employment centres; reception centres and vocational training and settlement schemes would also be organized and the distribution of supplies would be supervised. Plans were also formulated in connexion with the programme of integration of refugees into the German economy; this would take the form of an extension of the building programmes of the voluntary organizations for which a grant from the Ford Foundation has been made. It is planned to give the existing camp population and new arrivals a chance to settle in new estates created for this purpose. The German authorities have agreed to contribute twice the value of foreign aid and to raise a sum equal to their contribution from German banks in the form of mortgages. The total contributions for the housing projects from the Ford Foundation will be \$306,285, to be matched by \$1,065,140 from German sources. (United Nations Press Release REF/28)

32-12

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has announced that four countries have responded to his recent appeal for housing to relieve the shortages resulting from the influx of refugees in Germany. (i) The Government of Norway has decided to request the parliament to make 1,000,000 Kroner (approximately \$140,000) available for the purchase of Norwegian prefabricated houses and a Norwegian welfare agency plans to appeal for clothing and blankets for the refugees and funds for immediate relief are also being made available; (ii) the Swedish Government has proposed a donation of prefabricated houses valued at \$193,050 to support the plan; (iii) The United States Government will grant \$300,000 to assist in the reception and distribution of the refugees and the Office of the United States Escapee Program at Frankfurt, which will administer the allocation, will maintain liaison with the High Commissioner; (iv) Switzerland also has offered a number of prefabricated housing units. (United Nations Press Releases REF/27 and REF/29)

See also: 32-24.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
Refugees in the Near East

32-13

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has indicated that the United Nations, in agreement with the Arab Governments, has arranged for \$100,000,000 to be spent on projects in the Middle East for the benefit of Arab refugees. Early in the summer of 1953 the construction of an irrigation plan to utilize the waters of Jordan's Yarmuk River to provide farms for 20,000 families in the Jordan Valley, would begin. It is the first large-scale project undertaken by the Agency, which will contribute about \$60,000,000. In view of the fact that Syria, Egypt and Jordan wish to become members of the Advisory Commission of the Agency, it was considered that the Arab States were assuming a more active role in planning for the settlement of the refugee question. (New York Times, 5 March 1953)

II. Specialized Agencies

International Labour Organisation

See items: 32-1; 32-5; 32-6; 32-7; 32-14; 32-56;

Food and Agriculture Organization

32-14

During its Sixteenth Session, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization underlined its belief in the important contribution FAO can make, within its resources, and in association with interested governments, in the selection and preparation of sites, the establishment of suitable settlers and in the development of settlements during the early years of their existence. It was observed however that the only way in which FAO will be in a position to offer substantial help of this kind is in response to definite requests by Member Governments made within the expanded programme of Technical Assistance, considering that land settlement generally is to be encouraged in view of the increase of food production. The Council recommended that those Member Governments participating in activities of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and/or the International Labour Office concerned with the settlement of migrants on the land should give full consideration to the possibilities which the expanded programme of Technical Assistance offers in this connexion. The Council was informed regarding the continuing activities of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the International Labour Office in the field of migration, with special reference to the settlement of migrants in agriculture. (Report of the Sixteenth Session of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 17-28 November 1952)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

See item: 32-22.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

See item: 32-6; 32-19.

World Health Organization

See item: 32-6.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

Caribbean Commission

32-15

The Fifth West Indian Conference was held in Jamaica, from 24 November to 3 December 1952; it approved and forwarded the following recommendations relating to migration to the Caribbean Commission, for its action: (i) in connexion with population and migration, that each territorial government be invited to report in specific terms to the Secretariat on its capacity to absorb immigrants in order to enable the Commission to link together the twin questions of the over-population of certain territories and the underpopulation of others; this information would form the basis for a decision as to whether the Commission should convene a technical conference on the problems created by the disequilibrium between population and resources and how they may be dealt with in the area as a whole; (ii) in connexion with labour in relation to industrialization, the Caribbean Commission was asked to examine the legislation and other conditions which impede the free movement of labour within the area and to recommend such measures as may be necessary to facilitate the free movement of such labour; and that the Commission discuss with the metropolitan Governments, or, where more appropriate, with the Governments of the area which it serves, the means whereby it may be ensured that workers employed in a foreign territory, whether seasonally or otherwise, receive equal treatment with the workers in and belong to the said territory.

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Caribbean Commission took place in Jamaica during and after the Fifth West Indian Conference (29 November and 2 to 8 December 1952); it took the following action with respect to the above-mentioned two recommendations of the Conference: (i) as regards population and migration, the question was referred to the Commission's Committee on Economics and Statistics for advice; (ii) as regards the question of equality of treatment, the problem was referred to the Commission's Committee on Education and Sociology. (Document SG/IGO/5; Monthly Information Bulletin, Caribbean Commission, January 1953)

32-16

The Fifth Meeting of the Caribbean Research Council, an auxiliary body of the Caribbean Commission, was held in Trinidad from 2 to 6 March 1953. The Council concurred in the recommendation of the West Indian Conference that the Commission call a technical conference on the population problems of the area, and proposed the following theme: "The Demographic Problems of the Caribbean Area and the Possibilities for Employment, including the Movement of Workers within the Caribbean Area". It was suggested that the conference be held during 1955. (Caribbean Commission Press Release No. 7/53)

Council of Europe

32-17

During the Second Part of its Fourth Session (15-30 September 1952), the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted the following recommendations concerning migration:

Recommendation 34

The Assembly

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

- (i) Invite the Governments of Member States which are not yet parties to the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (now Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration) to accede to that Organization as soon as possible;
- (ii) Propose that the Governments of the Member States of the Council of Europe which are members of the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe should take suitable steps to bring about an extension of the mandate of the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for a minimum period of four to five years;
- (iii) Suggest to the Governments of Member States that they extend the scope of this Intergovernmental Committee, while avoiding any duplication with the work of the competent international organizations, particularly International Labour Office and increase the financial

- resources of the Committee to enable it to intensify the present rate of emigration and immigration and to carry out special settlement projects at the request of the Governments concerned and in close co-operation with all the competent international organizations;
- (iv) Support all action taken in the technical and economic field which furthers the economic assimilation of emigrants from Western Europe;
 - (v) Consult together, within the framework of the Council of Europe, in order to reach agreement on a common policy in the field of migration, with particular respect to co-ordinating their activities and decisions in regard to the financial and material resources to be assigned to the Intergovernmental Committee and the implementation of the special settlement projects (scope and choice of beneficiary countries) which might be proposed or contemplated by this Intergovernmental Committee;
 - (vi) Suggest to the Governments of Member States that they invite the Intergovernmental Committee to submit detailed reports of its work to the Consultative Assembly to enable it to keep in touch with the whole range of the Committee's activities.

Recommendation 35

The Assembly

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers should:

- (a) invite Member States and the competent international organizations to grant priority, as far as is possible, to any investment project likely to encourage the integration into the economic system of refugees and of surplus elements of the population;
- (b) contemplate the establishment as soon as possible within the framework of the Council of Europe, of a special fund designed to finance specific limited projects for the assimilation of refugees and "surplus" population and to assist the most needy of the refugees and unemployed. These projects shall be prepared by

the Committee on Population and Refugees, in close co-operation with qualified experts and the international organizations concerned with the question and shall later be submitted to the Committee of Ministers, through the Special Liaison Committee.

Recommendation 40

The Assembly

Recommends to the Committee of Ministers:

- (a) that there should be created a European Cultural Fund for Exiles to be used and administered in accordance with the aims and policies set forth in the appended Schedule;
- (b) that if any Member wishes to abstain from participating in it, the possibility should be envisaged of setting up the Fund as a result of a partial agreement.
(Texts adopted at the Fourth Session (15-30 September 1952) of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe)

See also: 32-1.

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

32-18

The Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration will convene on 16 April 1953 at Geneva. The agenda includes (i) a report by the Director covering the period from 1 October 1952 to 28 February 1953; (ii) technical services and international financing; (iii) refugees of European origin resident outside Europe; (iv) preliminary draft constitution submitted by the Director. (ICEM Document MC/1, 29 January 1953)

32-19

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration intends to develop, as one of its technical services, a programme of language instruction for potential migrants; this training will be part of the curriculum of any vocational training scheme sponsored by the Committee. The initial step is the inauguration in Greece of courses in Portuguese and English. These languages were chosen because the two

most important schemes operating from Greece under the auspices of the Committee provide for the movement of urban workers to Brazil and farmworkers to Australia. It is hoped that later in 1953 a joint project with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will be instituted and that the training method used will be supervised by UNESCO-recruited experts. (UNESCO Document 31 EX 22; News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1953)

32-20

Argentina has joined the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, bringing ICEM membership to twenty-two nations; the other South American countries represented are Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Venezuela. In a special preamble to the membership agreement, the Argentine Government indicated that it had joined ICEM because it wished to develop and increase its contribution to the solution of the serious problems confronting Europe and the whole world, resulting from the excess population existing in certain countries and because it considered that ICEM had been created for the humanitarian purpose of assisting the movement of persons who cannot emigrate because they do not possess the necessary means. The agreement provides for the transport to Argentina of up to 50,000 European migrants during 1953; priority is to be given to families of wage-earners already settled there and to agricultural families who will be settled permanently in rural areas. (ICEM Press Release No. 7, 6 February 1953; El Sole, Milan, 4 February 1953)

32-21

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has sent a mission to Argentina to facilitate the establishment and implementation of the new immigration plans. The new office will be the fourth Committee mission in South America (ICEM Press Release, No. 8, 20 February 1953)

32-22

The diplomatic adviser of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has announced that the Committee is working out a plan for agricultural colonization with Australia, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

would collaborate. He added that under present arrangements the Committee will transport 120,000 migrants overseas in 1953; this figure was considered inadequate since Europe's emigration countries, Italy, the Netherlands, West Germany, Greece and Austria, have a surplus population of 3,500,000. The Committee also is working on a plan with the Argentine Government to enable migrants already settled there to be joined by their families. (New York Times, 12 March 1953)

See also: 32-1; 32-6; 32-14; 32-17; 32-24; 32-41; 32-42; 32-43;
32-49; 32-58; 32-62.

IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society

32-23

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society has adopted a budget of \$1,930,000 to carry out its programme during 1953. The Vice-President of the Society reported that it had assisted 3,503 refugees to immigrate from Europe in 1952 and was helping 25,000 other refugees in Europe. (New York Times, 16 March 1953)

International Catholic Migration Commission

32-24

During a meeting held at Geneva in March 1953, the Council of the International Catholic Migration Commission elaborated projects to extend the Commission's activities in Latin America, Canada and France, and to intensify the operations of the Catholic Migrant Loan Fund aiming to finance the migration of families travelling overseas as a unit; the study of land settlement projects was also given considerable importance. During the first few months of its activities, the Commission has succeeded in reuniting several hundred separated dependents with their family heads who are already established overseas. This social action programme is to be extended to increasing numbers of refugee families and nationals of several European countries. The Council drew special attention to the plight of new refugees entering Berlin; an appeal is being made to the end that governments and all Catholic organizations concerned, collaborate in finding and adopting measures which would tend to alleviate the suffering and the far-reaching social and economic effects of this added influx which aggravates the existing serious refugee problem. At the concluding session of the Council, the Deputy Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, presented statements outlining the future plans of their organizations and laying the basis for close collaboration with the International Catholic Migration Commission. (International Catholic Migration Commission, Press Communication 4, 9 March 1953)

See also: 32-48.

International Rescue Committee for Aid to Refugees

32-25

The International Rescue Committee for Aid to Refugees has given \$250,000 to the Mayor of West Berlin for use in assisting refugees. The Committee hopes to raise \$1,000,000 for the relief of those currently seeking asylum in West Berlin. (New York Times, 8 March 1953)

International Social Service

See item: 32-34.

National Catholic Rural Life Conference of the United States

32-26

A code of social action for the Roman Catholic Church in South America was approved on 17 January 1953, during the final business session of the first Latin American Congress on Rural Life Problems (Manizales, Colombia) which was sponsored by the National Catholic Rural Life Conference of the United States. In a section of the code relating to migration, the Congress declared that "there should not exist unjust barriers in the world to prevent men from migrating in order to protect their rights to life, liberty and economic betterment". In addition, United States and Canadian bishops introduced a resolution calling for a major effort by the Catholic Church toward settlement of refugees from Eastern Europe in South America. (New York Times, 18 January 1953; Het Handelsblad, Antwerp, Netherlands, 2 February 1953)

Organization for Rehabilitation through Training

32-27

The board of directors of the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training announced at its annual meeting that it had instructed its centres in Germany, Austria and Italy to be prepared to receive additional numbers of Jews who would be applying for aid. The President of the American ORT Federation said refugees were already being aided by ORT in Vienna and Berlin. (New York Times, 9 February 1953)

World Council of Churches

See item: 32-42.

World Lutheran Union

See item: 32-54.

World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Association

See item: 32-42.

World's Young Women's Christian Association

See item: 32-42.

B. MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENT

ARGENTINA

32-28

Since the end of the war, about half a million European emigrants have arrived in Argentina; Italians and Spaniards constituted the largest groups. It is premature to determine whether all of them have successfully adjusted to their new environment. Housing difficulties constitute the main reason for the dissatisfaction among the immigrants; in order to have convenient housing, they must spend half or more of their income for rent. Previously a skilled worker could expect to acquire his own house in about 10 years; now construction costs are so high that a house is available only to well-paid technicians or persons who possessed some capital at the time of settlement. In view of the rate of exchange of the Argentine peso it is difficult to transmit funds to help the families which have remained in the home country. There is little unemployment in Argentina and everyone willing to work can always find a job.

(Die Neue Zeitung, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany, 28 December 1952).

See also: 32-20; 32-21; 32-22.

AUSTRALIA

32-29

The Minister for Immigration has appealed to the United States to assist in settling migrants in countries outside America. He indicated that Australia could take larger numbers of migrants but had insufficient capital resources to absorb them at present; American assistance would be necessary if the Australian intake was to be enlarged. While in 1952 Australia absorbed 127,000 migrants from all sources against a target figure of 156,000, the Government was limiting the intake in 1953 to 80,000 to ensure that the migration scheme would not get out of balance. While many thousands of non-Britons wished to enter the country the Minister indicated that Australia was limiting them to ensure that they were the right types to assist the economy of the country and its development programmes. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester England, 22 January 1953)

32-30

During the annual Australian Citizenship Convention representatives of churches, Government departments, industry, sports and organizations active in assimilation of migrants into Australian life, prepared recommendations for future Government policy. One of the most controversial issues dealt with was recognition of the professional qualifications of foreign migrants. The Convention decided that efforts should be continued to obtain more satisfactory conditions for migrant doctors and dentists whose qualifications were apparently satisfactory to meet Australian requirements, providing applicants showed they realized the necessity of complying with State legislation. It was also agreed that Federal and State Governments, in collaboration with professional organizations, should consider granting employment to migrants during a probationary professional period, or alternatively, provide financial assistance while the migrants undertook the university study necessary to bring their qualifications up to local requirements. (Australian News Summary, New York, 23 January 1953)

32-31

The year 1952 ended the first period of large-scale Australian immigration. Recent economic difficulties have caused temporary unemployment and public opinion forced the Government, at the beginning of 1952, to reduce the immigration quota from 200,000 to 160,000 although in 1951, the immigration was about 132,000. The quota was subsequently reduced to 80,000 with preference being given to families whose supporters are skilled industrial or agricultural workers. Half of the quota is reserved for emigrants from the United Kingdom and the other half to emigrants from European countries, particularly those from Italy, the Netherlands and Germany. Since about 20,000 persons return to their country of emigration every year, it is estimated that in 1953 net immigration will account for 60,000 persons. The Government intends to continue its active immigration policy immediately after the present difficult period ends; however, it is not certain whether later on it will be possible to find in Europe the hundreds of thousands of persons wishing to emigrate. (Tages-Anzeiger zur Stadt und Kanton Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, 14 January 1953)

32-32

In spite of temporary economic difficulties caused by unemployment, the Australian Government is continuing its efforts to attract immigrants to the country. A study is being made in many countries of western Europe to determine the best suited emigrants for Australia. Preference is given to emigrants from the United Kingdom but also Dutch, German and Scandinavian migrants are well received in Australia. Immigrants from south-eastern Europe are less welcome because they are considered as having greater difficulties in adjusting to local conditions and because they lack a knowledge of English. The same difficulties exist for Italians, who, however, have the advantage of being hard workers even in warm climates. Immigrants to Australia have the opportunity of choosing work in urban or rural areas; in the latter, as well as in small townships, they earn less but living costs are less and housing facilities are better. (Basler Arbeiter-Zeitung, Basel, Switzerland, 7 February 1953)

32-33

During the annual Australian Citizenship Convention, the Minister for Immigration announced modifications in the migration plan for 1953. These include abolition, for the time being, of the Government system of nominating British migrants and a reduction in the quota of landing permits to relatives of migrants from foreign countries. The Minister said that in addition, there would be less emphasis on the British assisted-passage scheme, as there seemed an assured high level of British migration from migrants paying full-fares. The entry of assisted-passage migrants from foreign countries with which migration agreements existed, was being reduced with the consent of the countries concerned. The intake of migrants in 1953 would be about 80,000, of whom half would be British. The Minister added that absorption of migrants brought with it economic problems of capital development; in this respect, there was a growing belief in Europe and the United States that countries taking large numbers of migrants should receive financial help. He expressed the hope that in the near future United States aid would be made available to finance not only the transport of migrants to Australia, but also their settlement. (Australian News Summary, New York, 21 January 1953; New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, 22 January 1953)

32-34

The Australian High Commissioner in London has stated that Australia does not intend to end the British migration scheme. He added that assisted-passages would still be provided and it was expected that in 1953 no fewer than 20,000 British people out of the 40,000 expected would be given the £10 assisted-passages to Australia. In commenting on reports that the end of the scheme had been announced by the Australian Minister for Immigration, the High Commissioner stated that the Minister merely announced the end of the Commonwealth hostels scheme. The High Commissioner explained that, in fact, the hostels scheme had been in virtual suspension for the past six months and it is not intended that any further British migrants should be asked to accept hostel accommodations. Of the 350,000 British migrants who have settled in Australia since the end of the war, only some 10,000 are now living in hostels and these are progressively being found other suitable

accommodations. He added that it would never be the policy of Australian Government to suspend assisted British migration while continuing to admit other European migrants. (The Times, London, 22 January 1953)

32-35

Recently, the situation of Italian immigrants in Sydney and English immigrants in Melbourne and Adelaide has demonstrated the difficulties encountered by many migrants in Australia. In the case of Italians, the reason was that the unskilled workers, who constitute the majority of the migrants, could not find employment. The English migrants complained that their accommodations were not satisfactory, that food was bad and the cost too high. There are also other factors to indicate that the immigration policy was not as successful as had been expected; consequently, in the first nine months of 1952, 22,000 persons returned to Europe from Australia. On the other hand those immigrants who work well and are willing to work have good prospects of succeeding. Recently, a German newspaper in Perth sent inquiries to a number of displaced persons who immigrated during the last three years; the answers received were striking. At least half of the immigrants have earned enough money to enable them to purchase homes (the average price of a house is about £4,000); in addition, the majority of the immigrants have bought, on long term payments, furniture, refrigerators, etc. It is felt that for the future better results will be obtained if the selection procedures for migrants is improved and more appropriate and new employment possibilities are created and the shortage of houses is relieved. (Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zurich, Switzerland, 6 January 1953)

32-36

Under the Australian migration scheme as it will be carried out in the future, it will not be necessary for British migrants to live in hostels after arrival. Of the 80,000 immigrants expected in 1953, half will be British; of these 40,000, at least half are expected to make their own arrangements. The remaining 20,000 will travel under the £10 assisted-passage scheme and will be accommodated in private homes, boarding houses and similar accommodations. Of the non-British migrants, some will live with their sponsors and others will migrate

for special projects and will be housed accordingly. The hostels will be dropped as far as British migrants are concerned; non-British migrants will still be housed in them if necessary. The only thing which the Government is now dropping is the previous scheme under which migrants who had the necessary qualifications but could not find a personal sponsor to guarantee them accommodations, could be sponsored by the Government and housed in hostels until other accommodations could be found for them. These have been only a proportion of the total of British migrants; the bulk of British migrants were those nominated personally by relatives or friends or groups whose nomination was submitted through States for specific works projects. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 22 January 1953)

32-37

The Australian House of Representatives has been informed that the provision of kitchenettes at a South Australian hostel for British immigrants had been successful and that by March 1953 all community kitchens would be closed. It was indicated that the change in the attitude of the migrants was astonishing and this experiment should be adopted, wherever practical, throughout Australia. During the debate the Immigration Minister said that there had been no difficulty in placing British and Dutch immigrants in employment. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 20 February 1953)

32-38

An "All-Nations Club" has been established in Sydney, with a view to promoting good will and understanding toward new settlers of all nationalities. The Club has attracted public support and there has been a good response to an appeal for funds. The Federal Immigration Department bulletin stated that in addition to assisting, by social and cultural activities, the assimilation of new settlers into the Australian community, the Club will also seek to promote and foster international understanding, good will and co-operation by welcoming and entertaining overseas visitors. (Australian Weekly Review, No. 53/8, 25 February 1953)

32-39

According to an economist of an Australian iron and steel production organization, recent immigrants to Australia have completely changed the labour picture in Australian heavy industry. Migrants now make up to 23 per cent of the work force at the Port Kembla steel works, and more than 17 per cent at Newcastle. This influx of labour has enabled the iron and steel industry to return to normal capacity production for the first time in many years. (Australian News Summary, New York, 26 January 1953)

See also: 32-19; 32-20; 32-58; 32-59; 32-60; 32-67; 32-74;
32-84.

AUSTRIA

See items: 32-10; 32-22; 32-27; 32-42; 32-78.

BELGIAN CONGO

32-40

A Conference of Delegates from Kenya, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese Guinea and the Belgian Congo, held at Bukavu, unanimously supported the need for more European immigration to develop Central Africa. The Conference also protested against interference in African affairs by states which were themselves under-developed; declared its hostility to all discrimination among men, based on race; and affirmed the need to promote the cultural, economic, social and, finally, political progress of Africans according to the full limit of their capabilities. The delegates set up a permanent organization, to be known as the "Central African Congress", open to countries not represented at the Conference but which supported its principles. The Congress will meet annually. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 10 January 1953)

BELGIUM

See item: 32-47.

BOLIVIA

See item: 32-58.

BRAZIL

32-41

From April to December 1952, 766 families (including 5,813 persons) from agricultural areas left Italy for Brazil; 500 other persons joined the heads of the family who were already working for the Italo-Brazilian Colonization Company. The cost of travel was paid by the Brazilian Government for the head of family in accordance with the agreement with Italy, and by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration for the family members. On the 8,426 family members who have requested transportation, 1,390 have already left Italy. It is foreseen that the number of departures will increase in the near future. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 January 1953; Il Sole, Milan, 19 January 1953)

32-42

In accordance with the provisions of an agreement recently entered into, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture has requested the Refugee Service of the World Council of Churches to preselect candidates for a pilot colonization project at Papucaya, State of Rio de Janeiro. The project provides for the establishment of refugee immigrants, after one year of training, as settlers purchasing their holdings on the government-owned Papucaya Fazenda. Technical and financial assistance is granted to the immigrants who will produce mainly vegetables, poultry and rice for the Rio market. **Presselection** took place in Trieste, Germany and Austria. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration gave technical assistance in pre-documentation particularly on the medical side, and arranged for presentation of candidates to the Brazilian selection mission; thirty-one families, totalling 122 persons, were selected. The World Council of Churches arranged with the World's YM/YWCA Emergency Services programme for instruction of the migrants in the Portuguese language and for its continuance on board ship and as far as possible in Brazil, one of the migrants being trained as language teacher for the group. The group was scheduled to arrive at Rio de Janeiro early in March 1953 and to proceed directly to Papucaya where houses and ploughed land await them. (Memorandum submitted by

the World Council of Churches, Department of Inter-Church and Service to Refugees, Geneva, 21 January 1953, ICEM Press Release No. 9, 21 February 1953)

32-43 Sixty Japanese immigrants, the first of 5,000 expected under the terms of a long-range plan of the Brazilian Government, have arrived; they will be employed on jute plantations in the States of Amazonas and Para. (New York Times, 12 February 1953)

32-44 All the world organizations and governments interested in refugee problems have received a memorandum from Jan A. Bata, a successful shoe manufacturer who is himself a refugee. It contains a plan for dealing with refugees not as objects of charity but as partners in an enterprise which envisages their settlement on a common basis. The plan includes detailed calculations and budgets on the cost of settlement and subsistence, the need for capital and the returns to be expected after a certain period. It estimates the cost of settlement of one refugee at \$5,000, the necessary money to be obtained from the banks; a part of the capital could be employed through "migration banks" which could finance settlement in the same way as other banks finance commerce, industry, navigation, housing, agriculture, etc. The proposals are based on Mr. Bata's experience with 60,000 settlers whom he has established in Brazil during the last 10 years. (Die Tat, Zurich, Switzerland, 29 December 1952)

See also: 32-19; 32-20; 32-22.

CANADA

32-45

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, at its last annual meeting, asked for an "aggressive immigration policy" which would increase the population of Canada to at least 30 million by 1975. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1952)

32-46

In 1953, 35,000 Germans may immigrate to Canada. In spite of the fact that some of the German immigrants already established in Canada have not seen their hopes realized and that during the winter months there has been unemployment, there are still 100,000 applications from prospective German emigrants pending. Canadian visas will be given only to the extent that registered offers for employment are available. Canada still needs farm workers, forest workers, domestic servants, hospital personnel and other skilled workers. Professional workers and especially doctors and lawyers have very few opportunities for employment. (Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 27 January 1953)

32-47

The authorities have decided to facilitate the immigration of those flood victims from the Netherlands, Great Britain and Belgium wishing to settle in Canada. In particular, the Canadian Government has declared its willingness to advance funds to Dutch migrants for overseas transportation. The refunds will be made by the migrants during a longer period than that agreed to heretofore. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1953; Het Parool, Amsterdam, 4 March 1953)

See also: 32-24; 32-58; 32-59; 32-60; 32-63;
32-67; 32-74; 32-75; 32-84.

CHILE

32-48

Through the intermediary of the correspondent of the International Catholic Migration Commission in Germany, 20 families, comprising 154 persons, left in September 1952 for Chile; another group of 20 families, comprising 112 persons left in January 1953. This resettlement project was set up by a German society which aids in resettlement abroad (Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Siedlung im Ausland). The transportation was effected under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. These emigrant families will specialize in horticulture, especially fruit growing; each family is provided with 8 to 10 hectares of land, as well as with buildings and the necessary equipment. The price of land is reimbursable and is to be paid for in installments over a period of 42 years. The rest of the capital needed to operate the farms is loaned by the Federal German Government; this sum may be repaid within fifteen years. It is hoped to organize another group composed of 20 families to immigrate to Chile, included will be dairy farmers. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1952 and February 1953)

32-49

In accordance with an agreement, 15 Italian families including 36 persons have submitted a request to join the heads of the family who are already working in Chile. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration will provide free passage for the migrants' families. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 January 1953)

See also: 32-20; 32-22; 32-58.

COLOMBIA

32-50

The Colombian ambassador to Italy has declared that the Colombian Government hopes to be able to arrange for the admission of 10,000 Italians during the next two years. Their immigration will form a part of a large-scale plan for the development of the fertile valley of Rio Magdalena. Along this valley a railroad is being constructed; it will be completed in 1956. The Government intends to grant the migrants land, tools and money as payment for their work in the development of the region. (El Siglo, Bogota, Colombia, 22 February 1953)

See also: 32-26.

COSTA RICA

32-51

The Government of Costa Rica has announced the creation of a national council for immigration. It will include representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour, Social Security, Agriculture and Industry, and it will study the problems related to immigration and the action to be taken to facilitate it.

(Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 January 1953)

32-52

A group of seven farm families, comprising 44 persons, left Italy for Costa Rica. This is the third group of agricultural workers going to Costa Rica as part of an experimental colonization plan organized by "Società Italiana di Colonizzazione Agricola", which has obtained an allocation of 10,000 hectares of fertile land from the Government of Costa Rica. The colonization plan provides that the farmers will receive ownership of the land in a short time.

(Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 February 1953)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See item: 32-78.

DENMARK

32-53

The agreement concluded on 30 June 1951 between Denmark and France on social security has been in effect since 1 October 1952. The main provision of this agreement concerns the application to French or Danish migrants of the legislation on social security in force in the respective countries. (Journal Officiel, Paris, 5 November 1952)

See also: 32-9; 32-78; 32-82.

EGYPT

See item: 32-13.

EIRE

See item: 32-78.

FINLAND

See item: 32-78; 32-82.

FRANCE

32-54

In 1952 the "Lutherische Weltbund" (World Lutheran Union) undertook the settlement of German peasants in France, particularly in the department of Landes. Eleven families, each with five or six children, already have been settled. The organization has put at the settlers' disposal all the materials, tools and animals which they need, including one horse, one cow, pigs, chickens, seeds and food provisions. The families have to repay the value of the help received either in money or in goods. Each farm is of about 11 hectares. The cost of settling one farm is about 8,000 marks and three to four months usually elapse before the families become self-supporting. The initiative has proven successful and during 1953, it is planned to settle 50 families. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurt, Germany, 27 December 1952)

32-55

To meet the needs of its vast construction programme, the French Government anticipates a considerable influx of foreign manpower. Hence the National Immigration Office has been made responsible for the placement in Northern France during February-March 1953, of some 3,000 Dutch workers. The work contracts offered are for one year; age limits are fixed at 18 to 45. A careful selection of workers will be made and the highest qualification required. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1953)

32-56

In accordance with recommendations made by the International Labour Office and with the agreements signed on 21 March 1951 and on 11 January 1952 by France and Italy, 260 Italians spent six months in French training centres for adults; after passing a final examination, the trainees will be employed in building construction. (Bulletin d'information et de documentation professionnelles, Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité sociale, Paris, 1 February 1953)

32-57

During a diplomatic meeting held in Rome, the French and Italian representatives expressed their satisfaction with the increasing number of Italian workers who entered France during 1952. This migration is contributing to the solution of the problems of housing and agricultural production. The increasing number of Italian migrants will permit the "Société immobilière franco-italienne" to carry out its plan for the construction of 10,000 houses; of these, 5,000 will be reserved for Italian workers, 5,000 for French families. The Ministers also studied the possibilities for the migration of Italian workers, particularly technicians, to the countries belonging to the "Union Française".
(Sud-Ouest, Bordeaux, 28 February 1953)

See also: 32-24; 32-53; 32-58; 32-62; 32-78.

GERMANY

32-58

The prospects for the emigration of German workers and farmers are steadily improving. The Federal Government has concluded an agreement with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration which enables Germany to participate in the negotiations with various immigration countries; it also enables German emigrants to travel for only 20 per cent of the travel cost. On this basis, for example, negotiations are going on with Paraguay concerning the settlement of the main part of the 60,000 Germans from Bessarabia, as well as with Bolivia concerning the immigration of 25,000 additional members of farm families. Similar, although more modest possibilities exist in Chile and in other South American countries. As regards the United States, Canada, Australia and the Union of South Africa, there are only opportunities for individual immigration and settlement of German agricultural manpower. At the same time the possibility of the settlement of German farmers in France is developing; many farms are not developed there and the 60,000 Germans who have already immigrated have made a good start. (Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Germany, 17 December 1952)

32-59

In accordance with the official estimates, it may be foreseen that in the near future about 100,000 to 150,000 will emigrate overseas from Germany, mainly to the United States, Canada and Australia. The emigration to Australia is based on an agreement which was concluded during the summer of 1952 and will continue in force for five years. The State does not try to influence the movement of emigrants in a definite way, but leaves it to the individual's decision as to whether he should leave the country.

The Federal Emigration Office has as part of its programme the collection of information about the possibilities and conditions of emigration, and on the basis of this data 80 to 90 Emigration Advice Centres provide candidates for emigration with advice and information; this is being done in co-operation with voluntary agencies. The number of German emigrants who are willing to emigrate may be estimated at about 350,000 a year; generally they wish to emigrate with their families, and this was satisfied by the recent American immigration programme, while immigration to Canada in the recent years has caused some difficulties in this respect since in the majority of the cases the families had to remain in Germany. (Die Neue Zeitung, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany, 24 December 1952)

32-60

In view of the increasing influx of refugees, the Federal Government has undertaken negotiations with Australia and Canada for the immigration of refugee farmers to these countries. (Frankfurter Rundschau, Frankfurt, Germany, 30 January 1953)

See also: 32-11; 32-12; 32-22; 32-25; 32-31;
32-32; 32-42; 32-45; 32-48; 32-54;
32-78; 32-82; 32-86.

GREECE

See items: 32-19; 32-22

HUNGARY

See item: 32-78

INDIA

32-61

The West Bengal Government has received a sum of Rs. 2.7 crores (Rs 2,700,000) from the Centre for Refugee Rehabilitation in three districts where the concentration of East Bengal refugees is highest. The money will be used for the payment of loans which are in arrears, to old East Bengal refugees and as housebuilding, business and agricultural loans for new arrivals. More than 5,000 new refugee families are expected to benefit from these loans. Legislation is now being proposed for the protection of East Bengal refugees obtaining Government loans for housebuilding and other purposes against realization of dues by private creditors. These provisions will be along the lines of the Refugee Debtors Act recently passed by Parliament in regard to refugees from West Pakistan. The Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal has stated that in spite of the many impediments that stand in the way of the Government in absorbing the recent influx of refugees from East Bengal, it ~~had~~ been able to tackle the problem to some extent, and it hoped to solve it within a reasonable period. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 13 and 28 January 1953)

See also: 32-85

IRAQ

See item: 32-63

ISRAEL

32-62

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has announced a new agreement with the Israeli Government to facilitate the movement of Jewish refugees from Europe to Israel. The agreement sets up two categories of Jewish refugees eligible for assistance: (i) those who left their country of citizenship in Europe on or after 1 January 1953 and arrived in France or Italy en route to Israel; and (ii) refugees whose establishment in Europe has been found impossible and who now wish to be moved to Israel for permanent resettlement. This agreement will cover the movement of 2,000 Jewish refugees to Israel and makes provision, if necessary, for a new agreement prior to the termination of the present one. The Israeli Government will name representatives to act on its behalf in Italy and France, and elsewhere as may be necessary, to arrange for the immigration of the refugees. Under the 1952 agreement, which became effective in August 1952 after Israel's joining ICEM, the Migration Committee assisted in the resettlement of 485 Jewish refugees in Israel. (ICEM PRESS RELEASE No. 5, 21 January 1953; New York Times, 22 January 1953; Tribune de Genève, Geneva, 22 January 1953)

32-63

During 1952, 13,000 persons left Israel for foreign lands while 23,375 entered the country. This surplus of about 10,000 for 1952 is in contrast with 1951 when the rate of immigration was 15,000 per month. In January 1953, net immigration was 701. The only possible large increase in population will come from the natural increase which in 1952 amounted to 35,000. Of the Israeli emigrants, 3,632 went to Canada and 25 per cent went to North Africa and Turkey. In general the immigration to Israel from western lands has only amounted to 2 per cent of the total of 708,277 persons who have

entered the State since its establishment, while 50 per cent were accounted for by immigration from Iraq, Rumania and Poland.
(Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem, 17 February 1953)

32-64

A new village of 50 one-room concrete houses has been built for refugee Arabs who were uprooted by the Palestine war from their former homes within the borders of Israel. This is not the first settlement of its kind in Israel; during 1952, 370 Arab refugee families were settled at nine different places and other villages are planned. A proposed law now before the Parliament would offer Arab refugees either farmland or money as compensation for the property they have lost. (New York Times, 12 February 1953)

32-65

The Research Seminar in Sociology of Israel has completed its first study on the absorption of immigrants in the country; it is continuing this research focusing attention on some specific problems which were found to be of greatest importance. The main emphasis will be placed on the processes by which immigrants learn and attain to cultural communication, particularly as influenced by the various types of immigrants. A full investigation will be made of the original leaders of the immigrants in their countries of origin, on changes in the structure of the leadership which took place as a result of the process of immigration, and the emergence of new types of leaders or of leaderless, disorganized communities, and the function of leaders in the integration of immigrants. (International Social Science Bulletin, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Vol. IV, No. 4, 1952)

ITALY

32-66

It is announced that from January to the end of November 1952, 152,661 Italians emigrated by sea; this is an increase of 12,008 over the same period of 1951. During the first eleven months of 1952, 52,271 Italians returned to Italy by sea; this is an increase of 10,900 over 1951. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 February 1953)

32-67

A refugee problem began in Italy in 1947 when destitute Italians started leaving Istrian and Dalmatian territories, which, in accordance with the peace conditions, were taken over by Yugoslavia. The number of these refugees totalled approximately 286,000 by the end of 1952. They were assisted by the Government in or outside camps. During the same period, 31,600 refugees emigrated to Canada, South America and Australia. At present 23,000 refugees still live in camps under very difficult conditions. A particularly good system of alleviating the plight of these refugees has been established by governmentally financed "refugee villages" in the neighbourhood of industrial centres which were able to provide employment. The Italian Government's plans to liquidate the problem within two years by incorporating the refugees who still live in 41 camps (out of 109 established in 1947) into the labour market. (Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, Germany, 18 February 1953)

See also: 32-22; 32-27; 32-28; 32-31; 32-32;
32-35; 32-41; 32-49; 32-50; 32-52;
32-56; 32-57; 32-62; 32-78.

JAMAICA

See item: 32-15

JAPAN

See item: 32-43

JORDAN

See item: 32-13.

KENYA

See item: 32-40.

MADAGASCAR

32-68

A first group of 15 families, comprising 70 persons left Reunion for a settlement centre established in Madagascar. Twenty-five thousand hectares of land have been reserved for this settlement which is composed of 50 houses, church, school and club house. During a training period of two or three years the migrants will not receive a salary but an allowance which will double their purchasing power over the indigenous workers. After the training period each migrant will receive 50 hectares of land. The migrants were carefully selected and only couples under 30 years of age and with children were considered. (Bulletin d'information et de documentation professionnelles, Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité sociale, Paris, 1 February 1953)

MEXICO

32-69

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision which maintains that the law prohibiting foreigners from exercising any technical and scientific professions is contrary to the Constitution inasmuch as the latter guarantees free exercise of any activity in the country. (El Espectador, Pomona, California, U.S.A., 2 January 1953)

See also: 32-90; 32-91; 32-92.

NETHERLANDS

- 32-70 The Netherlands Government has drafted a law which encourages a large proportion of young people seeking employment to emigrate. The normal increase of population presently is about 100,000 persons a year, and about half of them must be considered as a potential yearly addition to the labour market. Since candidates for emigration receive lengthy and costly training and schooling and are permitted to take with them considerable sums of money and other capital items, their departure means a loss of large sums of money to the Netherlands, and that other countries benefit from their work and initiative. (Industrie-Kurier, Duesseldorf, Germany, 13 January 1953)
- 32-71 The Ministry for Social Affairs and Public Health has announced that henceforth candidates for emigration will be given the opportunity of free instruction in government vocational training centres. The granting of permission to follow these courses will depend upon prior psychological and technical tests. The courses which last at least four months will include the following occupations: carpenters, masons, house painters, fitters, electricians, stone-cutters, turners and the other mechanical occupations. The minimum age is 18 years. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1953)
- 32-72 It has been decided that any Dutch who have been living continuously in foreign countries since 1 January 1948 will be allowed to transfer their money remaining in the Netherlands to their countries of present residence. (Agence économique et financière, Brussels, 28 January 1953)
- 32-73 Appeals addressed to the Emigration Commissioner of the Netherlands are reported as part of a general public demand for preferential treatment of would-be emigrants from the flood areas. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 7 February 1953)

32-74

The Netherlands Institute of Public Opinions has reported that 21 per cent of the 10,500,000 population of the Netherlands would like to emigrate. The proportion has been steadily declining since 1947 when it was 32 per cent. Canada is given first preference for immigration, followed by Australia, the United States and the Union of South Africa. (New York Times, 15 February 1953)

32-75

Because of increased immigration to Canada, additional ships have been pressed into service to transport Dutch emigrants. (Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam, 10 January 1953; De Tijd, Amsterdam, 4 February 1953)

See also: 32-22; 32-31; 32-32; 32-37; 32-55;
32-78; 32-87; 32-93.

NEW ZEALAND

32-76

The nomination scheme for married immigrants to New Zealand from the United Kingdom is being widened to include all classes of skilled and essential workers. Applications from farm workers and building tradesmen, to whom the scheme was limited, have declined, and the backlog of selected migrants is being rapidly overtaken. This makes possible the extension of the scheme to other workers, provided they are assured of work and that their nominators can guarantee them accommodations. (The Times, London, 25 February 1953; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 25 February 1953)

NORTHERN RHODESIA

32-77

During the last three months of 1952, immigration to Northern Rhodesia showed a monthly average of 675, with a preponderance of South African-born over British-born (964 to 762). (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 30 December 1952)

See also: 32-40.

NORWAY

32-78

Official statistics published by the Norwegian press indicate that about 16,000 foreigners are working in Norway. Of these, there are 5,700 Swedish; 5,400 Danish; 900 Germans; 840 Poles; 465 English; 450 Finns; 360 North Americans; 355 Dutch; 320 Czechs; 170 Rumanians; 120 French; 120 Irish; 115 from the Balkans; 115 Yugoslavs; 105 Swiss; 95 Italians; 93 Hungarians; 85 Canadians; 75 Austrians. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 January 1953)

See also: 32-9; 32-12; 32-82.

PARAGUAY

32-79

The Government has reported that preference is being given to migrant farmers desiring to settle in Paraguay and to industrialists intending to set up new industries in that country and have the financial means to do so. The Department of Lands and Colonization in Asuncion is the competent authority to issue immigration permits preferably through the intermediary of someone residing in Paraguay. Immigrants can arrange for the entry, duty free, of their furniture and personal effects and the equipment and machinery to be used in their own enterprises. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1952)

See also: 32-20; 32-58.

POLAND

See items: 32-63; 32-78.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

See item: 32-40.

REUNION

See item: 32-68.

RUMANIA

See items: 32-63; 32-78.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

32-80

In order to reduce the rate of immigration to manageable proportions, geographical quotas were introduced in May 1952. By October, the intake had been brought down to the lowest level since the post-war migration flood started in mid-1946. In October the net immigration was 674. In the first four months of 1952, before quotas came into force, the net immigration rate was 1,206 per month; in the next six months, it averaged 998. The European population has been almost doubled in the past seven years, and has resulted in placing a heavy burden on the administration in providing the basic essentials for normal living - homes, hospitals, schools, water and electricity, sanitation, public transport. Competition in securing the limited supplies of all items has been a contributory factor in raising the cost-of-living index to almost twice the 1939 level. Immigration control is, therefore, necessary, not only to secure more orderly development, but also to fight inflation. The quota system has the additional merit that it provides an effective control on European migration within Africa and to migration between African countries. At one stage nearly two-thirds of the immigrants were coming from the Union of South Africa, whereas now that proportion is only 40 per cent, and the number of migrants from the United Kingdom is greater (the proportion being three to two) than from South Africa. (New Commonwealth, London, 5 January 1953)

See also: 32-40.

SPAIN

See item: 32-28.

SWEDEN

32-81 There is a lack of farm workers in Sweden, particularly because of the movement of young people from rural to urban areas. In view of the fact that the experiences with many refugees who have arrived in the country since 1933 have proved to be generally good, the Swedish Government has considered issuing a law which will enable a larger number of European manpower to immigrate to the country. (Volksrecht, Zurich, Switzerland, 9 January 1953)

32-82 The number of foreigners in Sweden on 1 January 1953 totalled approximately 230,000; this compared with 280,000 during the summer of 1952, which was an all-time high. Foreigners with working permits numbered 119,000 (72,000 men, 47,000 women) or 7,000 less than 1 October 1952. Of these, 52,000 were employed in industry, 24,000 in mining, 13,000 in hotels and restaurants, 11,000 as domestics, 8,000 in agriculture and forestry, and 6,200 in the merchant marine. Finns comprised the largest group, or 33,700; next were 21,800 Danes, 18,000 Germans and 13,350 Norwegians. Swedish citizenship was granted in 1952 to 6,253 persons, as compared with 4,485 in 1951. (News from Sweden, Release No. 551, ~~4 February 1953~~ 4 February 1953)

See also: 32-12; 32-78.

SWITZERLAND

32-83 There are still about 10,000 refugees remaining in Switzerland; of these 889 are interned and 250 are aged, sick or invalid; the remainder are able to work and earn their subsistence. (Schweiz. Republ. Blaetter, Rapperswil, Switzerland, 17 January 1953)

See also: 32-12; 32-78

SYRIA

See item: 32-13.

TRIESTE

32-84

The General Director of the International Social Service has reported that only a "hard core" of about 3,000 refugees is sheltered in camps in Trieste as compared with 5,000 in the autumn of 1951. This group was reduced by emigration, mainly to Canada, Australia and Latin America during 1952. (New York Times, 13 January 1953)

See also: 32-42.

TRINADAD

See item: 32-16.

TURKEY

See item: 32-63.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

32-85

The South African Government has announced that immigration from India would be placed on a quota system during the summer of 1953 and made retroactive. This will end a concession agreed to in 1914 which permitted unlimited numbers of Indian women and children to enter the country; this provided for reuniting Indian immigrant families and served to reduce inter-racial marriages. To enforce the law and control illegal immigration, the Ministry of the Interior is speeding up the national registration of Indians. The joint Secretary of the South African Indian League said that the decision of the Government would be protested. He added that during the last twenty-five years only 640 Indian wives and children had entered the Union annually and that this figure was insignificant when compared with the thousands of European immigrants. (New York Times, 11 February 1953)

32-86

The 188 young people brought from Westfalia, Lower Saxony and Bavaria to learn mining in the South African gold mines have successfully learned their trades. With but a few exceptions, they have qualified in 18 months for their new profession, and have even been able to save some of their earnings. They must remain for three years but the majority intend to spend ten to fifteen years in Africa. A new mission has been sent from Johannesburg to Germany and some neighbouring states to negotiate for the migration of more persons for employment in these mines. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurt, Germany, 17 February 1953)

32-87

The Union of South Africa has agreed to expedite the admission of immigrants from areas in the Netherlands which were struck by the great winter floods. Such immigrants can now obtain provisional entry permits and can apply for their permanent visas after their arrival in the Union. (Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 12 February 1953)

See also: 32-58; 32-77; 32-80

UNITED KINGDOM

32-88

The Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Postmaster General has stated that the present emigration rate to the Dominions of 70,000 a year is not keeping pace with economic and political needs. He added that over the next twenty years the total emigration to the Dominions should never fall below 250,000 a year and that not less than 150,000 of these should be from Britain. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 20 January 1953; News Chronicle, London, 20 January 1953)

See also: 32-31; 32-32; 32-33; 32-34; 32-35; 32-36; 32-37;
32-47; 32-76; 32-77; 32-78; 32-80.

UNITED STATES

32-89

In his message to the Congress on 2 February 1953 the President indicated that he considered that the present immigration legislation contains injustices and that it is discriminatory. He requested the Congress to review this legislation and to enact a statute which would safeguard national interests and be faithful to American ideas of freedom and fairness. (New York Times, 3 February 1953; Interpreter Releases, Common Council for American Unity, 3 February 1953)

32-90

In a report to the United Nations for publication in the "Yearbook on Human Rights", the United States indicated that the 1951 agreement with Mexico for the importation of agricultural workers, contained a clause barring discrimination against Mexican workers because of their nationality or ancestry. Another provision regarding wages provides that the employer should pay such workers at the contracted rate or at a rate not less than that prevailing in the area for similar work of domestic agricultural workers, whichever is greater. The United States Government agreed to exercise vigilance and influence to the end that Mexican workers might enjoy impartially and expeditiously the rights granted by the laws of the United States. The standard work contract contained

clauses requiring the provision for the Mexican workers of hygienic lodgings, adequate to the climate conditions of the area and not inferior to those ordinarily furnished to domestic workers in the area. The contract contained standard clauses relating to provision of medical care and personal injury compensation, methods of wage payment, and wage standards. (The Department of State Bulletin, United States Department of State, 2 February 1953)

32-91

The Labor Department has reported that 197,000 Mexican laborers were brought into the United States legally in 1952 to aid in harvesting the farm crops. The Department also indicated that it had transported back to Mexico, by plane and train, more than 91,000 "wetbacks" who entered the country illegally to work on farms. The report urged continuance and expansion of programmes for improving working conditions for migrant workers; it recommended also the continuance of the law providing joint action by the two countries for the legal admission of Mexican workers to help supplement the domestic farm labour force during the crop season. (New York Times, 12 February 1953)

32-92

The Mexican Government has announced that it was setting up four registration centers for farm workers wishing to sign up for work in the United States. They will be at Guadalajara, Durango, Chihuahua and Irapuato and will operate until 1 April 1953. It has been announced that the United States has asked for about 79,000 farm workers to aid in spring crops. Approximately 250,000 Mexican farm workers are expected to be contracted during 1953, about the same number as in 1952. (New York Times, 12 February 1953)

32-93

A Bill was introduced in the Congress on 12 February 1953, to admit 25,000 Dutch farmers who are victims of the recent floods, and are close relatives of Americans of Dutch descent. (New York Times, 13 February 1953)

See also: 32-12; 32-29; 32-33; 32-58; 32-59; 32-74; 32-78.

VENEZUELA

See items: 32-20; 32-22

YUGOSLAVIA

See items: 32-57; 32-78

UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT



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N.B. In order to avoid duplication with the Bulletin "Migration" published by the International Labour Office, it has been decided, in agreement with ILO, to omit Part A "International Developments" which related the activities in the field of migration of the United Nations, specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. Information concerning these activities will be included in the ILO publication "Migration".

The "Migration Digest" (previously named "Migration Bulletin") will report on national developments as reflected in press notices and other sources of information.

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"Migration Digest" is issued for the internal use of the Secretariat. It is also brought to the attention of the members of the Social Commission and representative organizations co-operating with the United Nations in migration matters. It contains information on various national developments (policies, legislation, movements, situation of migrants, etc.) collected from such sources as are available to the Division of Social Welfare. The Secretariat cannot assume responsibility for their accuracy and they are not to be considered as reflecting the official views of governments or of the Secretariat.

ADEN

See item: 33-48

ALGERIA

See item: 33-40

ARGENTINA

33-1

Since 1952 the Government of Argentina has made further conditions for the grant of an immigration visa, such as establishment in a rural district and work in a given profession. The institution of the conditional visa was aimed at increasing the number of immigrants accepting employment in agriculture. The measure resulted in a serious decline of immigration, and up to the present, the desire to increase the immigration of agriculturists has not been realized. It is not easy to attract them because experience has taught that the purchase of even a cheap lot without capital is not advantageous and that one obtains a better situation as a worker. As long as ways and means are not found of organizing land settlement on a basis which would be economical for the settler, the new immigration policy is not expected to attain its goal. (Schweiz, Kaufmännisches Zentralblatt, Zurich, Switzerland, 27 March 1953)

33-2

Some 600,000 acres in Argentina have been opened to settlement by immigrants. The Argentine National Bank which is in charge of settlement and of agrarian credit facilities, indicated that 5,6 billion pesos, drawn from government and banking sources, would finance the vast programme. Argentina's land settlement plan will be carried out without any outside financial aid; however, the Government is ready to co-operate with the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration in order to increase the number of migrants admitted. This immigration policy was aimed at increasing the rural population, which has been far out-distanced by the growth in urban population. The following steps had been taken: (i) in conjunction with the Committee, the Argentine National Bank and the National University of the town of Eva Perón will establish a training farm for agricultural immigrants, to instruct them in local farming methods before they go on to agricultural work or farms of their own; (ii) Argentina is ready to put into immediate operation a plan to colonize some 500,000 acres, owned by the National Bank, in the northern part of Santa Fe province; (iii) new immigrants are not permitted to settle closer than 100 kilometers to Buenos Aires, in order to halt the population shift to the Argentine capital; (iv) Argentina has concluded an agreement with the Committee for the movement of up to 50,000 dependents of Italians already established in the South American republic. (ICEM Press Release, No. 20, 22 April 1953; Journal de Genève, 23 April 1953; Argentine News Letter New York, 30 April 1953)

See also: 33-51

AUSTRALIA

33-3

Since the end of World War II, Australia, together with the United States and Canada, has been one of the most desired countries of immigration and has received during these years, 700,000 immigrants of various nationalities. The assisted immigration scheme covered persons possessing a two-year work contract, who were allocated where

their skills were most needed; those who paid the costs of travel themselves were under no compulsion to sign any contract, but could nevertheless count on employment upon arrival. The situation has changed during the last half-year, and the Government can no longer run the risk of adding immigrants to the approximately 100,000 unemployed persons in the country; therefore it has decided to lower the quota for 1953 from 150,000 to from 70,000 to 80,000. Out of this number only 20,000 non-British immigrants are included in the assisted immigration programme; the remaining immigration authorization should be given to British and other immigrants who pay their own travel costs and for whom relatives and friends are willing to sign a five-year contract so that they will not become public charges in the event that they do not find employment. The immigration programme has also changed as regards the proportion of men to women admitted: while formerly the immigration of men without families was encouraged, at present, in view of the fact that there are in Australia 100,000 more men than women, the immigration of young couples is being encouraged. The admission of families of immigrants who have already settled in Australia and who had left their wives and children in the old country is also envisaged. (Solothurner Zeitung, Solothurn, Switzerland, 14 March 1953, Neue Berner Zeitung, Bern, Switzerland, 17 March 1953, Aargauer Tagblatt, Aargau, Switzerland, 20 March 1953; Basel Arbeiter-Zeitung, Basel, Switzerland, 18 April 1953)

33-4

Since the end of World War II, Australia has sustained one of the highest rates of population increase, slightly more than half of which has been the result of immigration. More than 720,000 new settlers have found homes there in the post-war years. The Government has tried to bring the immigrants in and establish them at the Australian standard of living, which is in many instances, higher than that in the places from which they came. Less than half of the immigrants were British; 11 per cent have been Polish, 10 per cent Italian, 6 per cent Dutch and 24 per cent of other nationalities. (New York Times, 21 April 1953)

- 33-5 The Australian net migration gain (excess of permanent arrivals, 127,824, over permanent departures, 30,370) in 1952 was 97,454 compared with 110,362 in 1951, 153,685 in 1950, 149,270 in 1949, 48,468 in 1948 and 12,186 in 1947. (Australian Weekly Review, New York, 15 April 1953)
- 33-6 During the period from 1947 through 1952, about 74,000 Italians emigrated to Australia. In 1952 alone, from the beginning of the application of the assisted immigration scheme, 26,000 Italians arrived in Australia, 10,000 of whom were assisted. A total of 886 persons returned to Italy in 1952 and in 1953 through 18 April; 716 returned voluntarily and 170 through consular repatriation. (L'Osservatore Romano, Rome, 18 April 1953)
- 33-7 Despite the unfavourable economic situation in Australia, the flow of Italian immigrants continues, and was expected to reach nearly 4,000 by the end of May 1953. At present, no limit has been set by the Australian authorities as to the number of unassisted migrants that may be admitted. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 April 1953)
- 33-8 In fact of the reduction in Australian immigration quotas, the selection of German migrants under the terms of the bilateral agreement with Germany has begun slowly and the total movements effected before the end of 1952 were less than had been originally anticipated. The Australian authorities do not plan to accelerate the selection of German migrants in the first half of 1953, but regular monthly movements are scheduled. As from 1 January 1953 the provisions of the bilateral agreement have been extended to the dependents of German workers already settled in Australia; a steady flow of approved applications for the reunion of family groups is being received, and several movements of dependents have been effected. The German Government in co-operation with the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration was obliged to solve certain technical difficulties such as the availability of ship-board money and landing money for the migrants. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

33-9

Since the end of 1952, many Germans have gone to Australia under the system of government-paid passages. Many of them are university-trained professionals who, on arrival, work as agricultural labourers with the hope that they will be able to find employment in their proper profession; however, none of them has been able to find such employment. A typical example is the case of a number of medical practitioners, who, though fully qualified, work as nurses; their diplomas are not recognized and although there are not enough doctors in Australia, they must study medicine for three years and pass an examination before they can practice. (Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Germany, 12 March 1953)

33-10

A British industrialist has announced plans for the transfer of 150 British families to a new plant being constructed at Newcastle. These include only key workers since at a later date about 700 Australians will be employed at the plant, which will produce acetate yarn. (Australian News Summary, New York, 9 April 1953)

33-11

The Japanese Ambassador has raised the question of Japanese immigration to Australia. He indicated that, if invited, Japan would send first-class migrants, including skilled farmers to help develop the sparsely settled north. Japanese settlers in Brazil were proving they could turn the jungles of the Amazon into highly productive land. However, Japan will apparently not be invited to send immigrants; no party in the Commonwealth parliament is willing to sponsor their admission. Australia has admitted a small number of Japanese divers for the pearling industry and Japanese wives of ex-service men who served with the occupation forces in Japan. When it was suggested in 1952 that Japanese might be admitted to Northern Australia to work in the mines, the Government intimated that the proposal would not be considered. (The Times, London, 2 April 1953)

33-12

The Australian High Court has ruled that the increased charges imposed upon immigrants living in hostels were illegal; the decision affects 15,000 British and other European immigrants. The ruling ends many months of dispute during which many immigrants refused to pay the

extra charges and were threatened with eviction. Although a Government investigation supported the increases imposed by the company operating the hostels, the High Court rules that the increase was a violation of the Prices Regulations Act and also that there was no contract with the Commonwealth Government and that the operating company had no immunity from state laws as an agent of the Commonwealth. (The Times, London, 14 and 31 March 1953; Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zurich, Switzerland, 18 April 1953)

33-13

Legislation authorizing non-British residents to own land when the approval of the Department of Justice has been obtained, is now in effect in Queensland; previously, aliens were not permitted to own land in their own right. Recent procedures also make it unnecessary for migrants to obtain certificates of residence from the Department of Immigration. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, April 1953)

See also: 33-61

AUSTRIA

33-14

The chief concern of the Government is for the emigration of foreign refugees and those Volksdeutsche who are living in camps and are without prospect of steady employment. The Government does not favour the emigration of highly skilled workers or agricultural labour but approves the limited emigration of building and construction workers, mechanics, blacksmiths and other tradesmen in light industries. A small emigration service has been organized by the Government, and it co-operates closely with the field office of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

See also: 33-17; 33-22; 33-28; 33-37; 33-65

BELGIUM

33-15

On 18 March 1953, 580 Italians, including miners recruited by invitation and relatives already settled in the country, left for Belgium. Although there is no difference between collective emigration and nominated emigration, nevertheless it is certain that the second type presents greater advantages, inasmuch as the emigrant, once arrived, profits from the moral and sometimes, as well, material support of relatives or friends already settled. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953; Il Sole, Milan, 11 April 1953)

See also: 33-39

BRAZIL

33-16

The Government of Brazil is hoping that the number of immigrants arriving in 1953 will speed the development of the country. New colonists are needed to work on farms, in industries, and to develop forest resources. The Government plans to admit 61,300 immigrants; they will come primarily from Portugal, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands and its former possessions, since the nationals of these countries have proven to be successful colonists. In spite of a quota of 18,000 immigrants, only about 16,000 entered Brazil in 1952. In its programme, Brazil is aided by the International Labour Office, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, and the governments of over-populated countries. However, it is a problem for Brazil to provide credit for land and agricultural machinery so that new arrivals can look toward the ownership of their own land and be satisfied with agricultural pursuits instead of becoming part of the labour market in the larger cities. Various plans are under study. Japanese residents in Brazil are helping to bring 9,000 families from Japan and to settle them in the States of Minas, Geracs, Bahia, Maranhão, Amazonas, Para and Amapa. In the past Japanese have prospered in areas which have not been attractive to Europeans. Because of the language, natives of Portugal are preferred immigrants and have been given special opportunities to become citizens. The

National Immigration Council expects a total of 37,000 Portuguese in 1953. In spite of the programme to bring some 20,000 Italians to Brazil each year, about 10,000 entered in 1952; the 1953 quota has been set at 23,500. More than 1,000 Dutch immigrants have settled on large co-operative farms near Campinas in Sao Paulo and in Parana during the past few years; many of the Dutch farmers now own their own homes and have met unusual success in producing dairy products, grains and vegetables. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, 27 March 1953)

33-17

The Brazilian delegate to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration outlined a new and precise project costing 45,000,000 for settling 17,000 European migrants in "greenbelt" colonies in Brazil to the Committee. Designed to link migration with the country's own efforts to reduce dependence on overseas supplies of staple foodstuffs, the project will call for the development of farming communities in areas near but not in Brazilian cities. Brazil's economy has suffered from an over-rapid shift of population to the cities from the country. Having experimented with smaller projects for resettlement of groups of immigrants, mostly from Italy, the country now intends to try a really substantial project. Twenty farm settlements, each of 100 families, will be established in southernmost state of Pao Grande do Sul. Parana will get two colonies of 400 families each and the state of Alagoas one 400-family farm settlement. In addition, a number of Brazilian farm families will be settled in each colony to facilitate the assimilation of the Europeans and to permit each national group to benefit from the agricultural experience of the others. The Europeans will be drawn from Germany, Austria, Netherlands, Italy and Greece. Pilot "greenbelt" settlements will be created near the cities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The first is designed for 100 families, to provide Sao Paulo with dairy products, and the second for 70 families. Each family in the farm colonies will receive cows, chickens and piglets and will also be provided with farm machinery and tools. Every settler will get his land complete with

house and will receive full technical and social assistance from Brazilian authorities. A 14-year financing programme has been set up to enable the settlers to repay their indebtedness; it is expected that most settlers will have cleared their debts by the 12th year. (ICEM Press Release, No. 18, 21 April 1953; The New York Times, 21 April 1953; Il Globo, Rome, 24 April 1953; Freier Aargauer, Aargau, Switzerland, 24 April 1953)

33-18

The Brazilian Government has established a Placement Board with local representation in several states. These boards were increasingly successful during 1952 in obtaining employment offers which became the basis for a government approved migration scheme for industrial and urban workers from Italy. The initial selection difficulties prevented movements in 1952 but with the technical services given by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration the movements have increased and preselection in Italy is continuing successfully. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

33-19

An agreement has been signed between the Italian and the Brazilian Governments and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration to train Italian workers for employment in Brazil. Under the auspices of the Italian authorities, a summer camp has been converted to serve as a vocational training centre for prospective emigrants to Brazil. A few hundred heads of families will follow a five-month course in Brazilian construction techniques; instruction in basic Portuguese vocabulary and orientation in the Brazilian way of life will also be included. Upon satisfactory completion of the course, they will sail together with their families for Brazil. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, April 1953)

33-20

According to the Bulletin of Assisting Patronage (Patronato Assistenziale) for Italian Emigrants of Sao Paulo, a problem has arisen because of emigrants who come to Brazil at their own expense, but without an official summons or a work contract. Among these are many without

professional qualifications, especially unskilled labourers and others who are of professions which render placement difficult (e.g., accountants and lawyers). Even those who are able to leave Italy with the maximum amount of liras allowed under Italian law find themselves, after paying the expenses of the voyage, debarkation, and immediate housing, without money to tide them until they receive a work permit (sometimes 8 days) and their first payment of salary (possibly 40 days). Provisionally shelter is being given to such immigrants free of charge, but for a six-day period only. (Bollettino Quindicinale dell'Emigrazione, Milan, 10 April 1953)

33-21

From May 1952 to February 1953, 3,805 requests were submitted for the entry of members of the families of Italian immigrants already settled in Brazil. Families not intending to emigrate have been urged to indicate their decision to the appropriate authorities so that other families may be offered the opportunity. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953; Il Sole, Milan, 21 April 1953)

33-22

The establishment of a scheme for migration of urban workers based on lists of skills required in Brazil is being planned by Brazilian and Netherlands authorities. A Dutch representative is joining the staff of the placement board in Brazil in order to develop employment opportunities for these workers. A similar scheme for skilled workers from Austria is now being negotiated and the placement board is already locating suitable vacancies against which candidates may be recruited. Another scheme for industrial and urban workers from Greece was initiated during the latter half of 1952 and accounted for modest movement. Larger movements started during the first months of 1953 and it is believed that the programme will develop progressively. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

33-23

In three Brazilian universities, Rio de Janeiro, Baia, and Porto Alegre, German medical diplomas are now recognized, subject to certain formalities and the passing of an examination in order to demonstrate knowledge of the Portuguese language and the history and

geography of Brazil, as well as on subjects covered in the last three years of medical study. It is not required that candidates take any courses or that they take all the examinations at one time; however, these examinations must be taken during a one-year period. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, February 1953; Polish Morning World, New York, 5 May 1953)

33-24

The successful experiment made in Brazil in the settlement of families of Swabians from the Danube is to be noted. Approximately 500 such families, totalling 2,500 persons, have been settled with the help of "Aide Suisse à l'Europe". They are the first settlement of a group of about 20,000 families of Swabians. It was possible to finance the project because the Government of Brazil accorded special import licences for Swiss merchandise to the value of 30 million Swiss francs, and the participating Swiss export enterprises agreed to make available to "Aide Suisse à l'Europe" twenty per cent of the value of this merchandise as their contribution to the settlement project. The 500 families have been settled in Guarapuava in the state of Parana. In the year and a half since their arrival, they have established five settlements, with churches, schools, shops and a small electrical power plant. (Die Neue Zeitung, Frankfurt a Main, Germany, 26 April 1953)

33-25

In accordance with a recommendation of the XVIIth International Conference of the Red Cross which invited its national societies to include within their activities, if needed, social and legal assistance to stateless refugees and war victims, a section for legal assistance to refugees was established by the Brazilian Red Cross in 1952. Since its creation, the Society has been aware of the administrative problems involved, particularly as regards legalizing and translating documents and also securing documents which the public agencies have authorized the Society to issue; in case of loss of original certificates these documents are accepted. Furthermore, the new Section gives advice to the refugees on Brazilian legislation. (Revue internationale de la Croix Rouge, Geneva, January 1953)

See also: 33-11; 33-51

BRITISH GUIANA

See item: 33-48

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

See item: 33-48

BRITISH SOMALILAND

See item: 33-48

EURMA

See item: 33-47

CANADA

33-26

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration has reported that immigration totalled 164,498 in 1952, as compared with 194,391 in 1951; this means a 15 per cent drop from the 1951 total. Immigrants from the British Isles, however, were 36 per cent more numerous and immigration from the United States increased 20 per cent; north European immigrants were 13 per cent fewer and those from other countries, 40 per cent fewer; 4,707 Canadians returned from the United States in 1952 as compared with 3,635 in 1951. In January 1953, immigration decreased 57 per cent from the same month in 1952: 13,131 immigrants reached Canada in January 1952 as compared with 5,627 in 1953. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, March 1953)

33-27

According to the last census, the number of Italians living in Canada was 152,245; the more than 40,000 Italian migrants who have arrived in Canada since June 1952 brings the total figure to nearly 200,000; the number of persons repatriated is very small. It is estimated that about 65 per cent of these migrants have received

Canadian citizenship. Many of those living in the cities work as barbers, shoemakers, valets, tailors, fruit and vegetable sellers, restaurant owners and masons. Those who, upon arrival, work in mines, on farms and railroads, or as lumberjacks usually seek other employment later on. There are a few professionals in this group of migrants including some university professors, doctors, journalists, and musicians. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953; Il Quotidiano, Rome, 14 April 1953)

33-28

A total of 2,200 European migrants sailed from north German ports for Canada on 30 April 1953. The migrants were nationals and refugees from Germany and Austria. They included farmworkers needed urgently in Canada; dependents who went to the sugar-beet farms of Alberta and Manitoba where the family heads are employed; farmers who will receive placement assistance from the Canadian railways; and groups sponsored by the World Council of Churches, the Lutheran World Federation and the St. Raphaelsverein. (ICEM Press Release No. 26, 24 April 1953)

33-29

The Chamber of Commerce has urged the Government to open the nation's doors to immigrants with a view to giving Canada a population of 30,000,000 by 1975. At the same time it recommended that the Cabinet continue its selective policy of trying to get more settlers from Britain, France and the United States. (Argus, Melbourne, Australia, 21 January 1953)

33-30

In accordance with a recent immigration provision, Canadian authorities advance to immigrants the cost of their travel from the place of origin to the place of destination (Canada). Only those persons are admitted whose presence is important to the Canadian economy. (Schweiz. kaufmännisches Zentralblatt, Zurich, Switzerland, 3 April 1953)

33-31

After discussions between the Netherlands and Canadian Governments it has been announced that a programme covering a very large number of Dutch migrants will be operated during 1953. The Netherlands emigration authorities are planning to expand the processing of

candidates for Canada; they will probably require additional shipping space from the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

See also: 33-3; 33-47; 33-61; 33-62

CEYLON

33-32

During the second reading of the bill, a member of the Ceylon House of Representatives reproved the Ceylon Government for introducing the Immigrants and Emigrants Act which, he said, will deprive the Ceylonese Indian citizens of their human rights. He contended that 90 per cent of the alleged illegal immigrants were Ceylonese Indians returning from visits to India, who had been refused visas and sought only to rejoin their families. (India News, London, 7 March 1953)

See also: 33-47

CHILE

33-33

The President of the Republic has submitted to the National Congress a draft law for the suppression, in relation to citizens of Hispano-American countries and to Spaniards, of the impediments to admission and residence which exist for aliens in Chile. (La Prensa, New York, 26 March 1953)

33-34

In accordance with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Immigration programme, negotiations are being carried through for the transporting to Chile of the first group of families of Italian workers who have emigrated to Chile. Transportation is free; after debarkation, however, the families must reach the point of destination (where the head of family resides) by private financial means. (Il Sole, Milan, 24 March 1953; Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953)

33-35

The Chilean Delegate to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration announced that, in agreement with the Committee, his Government had prepared a colonization plan for 1,000 Dutch families who will be settled on land adjacent to markets. He also asked the Committee to help in planning settlement projects for wide areas in southern Chile and in finding sources for financing such projects. (ICEM Press Release, No. 17, 20 April 1953)

See also: 33-51

CHINA

See item: 33-65

COSTA RICA

33-36

In an interview held at Rome, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica stated that there are sufficient employment opportunities in Costa Rica for 50,000 Italian agricultural and industrial workers. An Italian colony of 5,000 persons already exists in Costa Rica. He also stressed the need for a mercantile navigation line between Italy and Costa Rica. (Giornale d'Italia, Rome, 21 March 1953; Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 April 1953)

CYPRUS

See item: 33-48

DENMARK

33-37

Seven hundred fifty refugee children are being resettled in Denmark; a first group of 50 stateless children from Yugoslavia who have been living in Austria has arrived. They were resettled in and around Copenhagen, where they have received rehabilitation treatment. The remaining children are expected in May 1953. (Berlingske Tidende, Morgen,

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

33-38

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic has announced that his Government was ready to admit 100,000 Italian emigrants and to give to each family a piece of land for cultivation. Special preference was indicated for agriculturalists, agronomists, engineers, chemists, carpenters, mechanics and specialized workers. The offer was made to the President of the American National Committee on Italian Emigration at a meeting in New York. The Minister added that 500 Italian seamen could be received immediately in connexion with the development of the merchant marine of the Dominican Republic. He invited a commission to visit his country for the special purpose of studying the questions of finance, transportation and organization of the proposed migration. The meeting took place early in May, and upon his return from the Dominican Republic, the President of the American National Committee on Italian Emigration stated that a common understanding had been reached with the Dominican officials. (Giornale d'Italia, Rome, 15 March 1953; Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 April 1953; The New York Times, 16 May 1953)

FIJI

See item: 33-48

FRANCE

33-39

The latest statistics submitted by the French National Immigration Office as regards the migrants who have entered France and found employment through the Office are as follows: during 1952, 33,948 permanent migrants, 33,818 seasonal. These included 28,764 permanent, 18,290 seasonal Italians; 293 permanent, 15,528 seasonal Belgians; 1,240 Germans; 212 Dutch; 519 Portuguese; 1,764 Spaniards; 281 Swiss; 162 displaced persons; 71 other nationalities. During January 1953, 1,197 permanent migrants and 22 seasonal entered France; there were:

783 Italians; 38 Belgians; 74 Germans; 12 Dutch; 169 Spaniards; 57 Portuguese; 25 Swiss; 10 displaced persons; 51 other nationalities. Of the 1952 total, 12,219 were employed in agriculture as permanent farmers, and 30,598 as seasonal farmers; 3,750 as miners; 3,509 as industrial workers; 11,640 as construction workers; 2,193 as domestics; 1,934 were employed in other types of permanent employment and 3,242 in other types of seasonal employment. Among these migrants, 33,500 came without their families; 366 came with their families, and 2,449 formed groups who came to join the heads of the families.

(Travailleurs étrangers en France, Bulletin de la Section d'information pour la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, No. 24, January-February-March 1953)

33-40

During February 1953, 12,433 Algerians left for France; during the same period, 4,417 returned to Algeria. (Bulletin d'information et de documentation professionnelles, Paris, 15 April 1953)

33-41

A representative of the Italian Ministry of Labour participated at Paris in discussions examining the problems of Italian emigration to France. These included the development of social service for Italian workers and the sending of a first group of social workers; the impending seasonal movement of Italian beetroot labourers (in 1952, the figure reached 18,000); the sending of 11,000 architectural workers; and the movement of other smaller contingents to develop a plan for the construction of dwellings in part for these workers. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953)

33-42

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security are examining the requirements for the recruitment of beetroot labourers to go to France in 1953. Those who have worked in France and wish to return must contact the appropriate provincial labour office; those who are waiting for an official summons are advised to solicit the prospective employer in France so that they may be recruited in time. (Il Sole, Milan, 24 March 1953; Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 March 1953)

See also: 33-29; 33-58

GERMANY

33-43

The parliament of the German Federal Republic has approved a bill to establish the rights and status of the millions of Germans expelled from their homes during and after World War II, or who are refugees and are now on Federal German territory. The bill grants to the beneficiaries the same legal status as citizens; they are not granted a permanently privileged position but are entitled to statutory assistance so far as is necessary to enable them to exercise their right of citizenship and to enjoy the same possibilities of carrying on their economic and social affairs as those possessed by the citizens of the Federal Republic. In particular, under the social insurance system, equal rights will be applicable and families will again be able to live together. The present refugee settlements are to be increased to take in peasants and independent craftsmen; tradespeople are to receive credits and taxation rebates, and jobs are to be provided for workers; help also will be given to the members of the liberal professions. Special rights granted by the bill will be withdrawn when the recipients have obtained an economic and social standing corresponding roughly to that which they formerly had. (The Times, London, 26 March 1953)

33-44

The Bavarian Cabinet decided to take action against Jewish displaced persons who return to Germany from Israel without obtaining the necessary visas. The State Secretary for Refugee Affairs has stated that 361 persons returned from Israel to a camp at Foehrenwald and 600 more were en route. Bavarian officials indicated that in the future Jews lacking visas would be sent back across the border instead of being permitted to remain in the camp. (The New York Times, 14 May 1953)

See also: 33-8; 33-9; 33-17; 33-23; 33-28; 33-39; 33-65

GIBRALTAR

See item: 33-48

GOLD COAST

See item: 33-48

GREECE

See items: 33-17; 33-65

HONG KONG

See item: 33-48

INDIA

33-45 The Central Ministry of Rehabilitation has approved two schemes for the training of 125 displaced women. One scheme relates to the training of 100 women in tailoring, weaving, typewriting, confectionary and canteen management; the other relates to the training of 25 women in tailoring. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 4 March 1953)

33-46 The 1953-1954 budget is reported to include Rs. 32 crores for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons. The comparable expenditure on relief and rehabilitation schemes proper will for the first time be equal for the 5,000,000 West Pakistani and the 3,000,000 East Pakistani displaced persons. The budgeted expenditure includes a provision of Rs. 2.5 crores for the advancement of loans to displaced business men and industrialists from West and East Pakistan. A total provision of over Rs. 3.76 crores for education, vocational training and other schemes for refugees has also been made. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 4 March 1953; India News, London, 7 March 1953)

33-47 The Prime Minister replying to a question regarding immigration of Indians into foreign countries stated that the Indian Government has entered into a bilateral agreement with respect to emigration of Indian nationals with the Government of Canada which has agreed to

receive a quota of 150 persons per year. In addition, the United States, Thailand and Indonesia (the quota covering India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma) have fixed quotas of 100, 200 and 1,000 respectively. The Prime Minister added that information in respect of emigration to other countries was not readily available. (India News, London, 21 March 1953)

33-48

The Prime Minister has reported the following numbers of Indians living in various British colonies: Aden, 9,456; Brunei, 436; British North Borneo, 1,298; British Somaliland, 550; British Guiana, 190,888; Cyprus, 40; Fiji, 148,802; Gibraltar, 41; Gold Coast, 250; Hong Kong, 1,500; Jamaica, 25,000; Kenya, 90,528; Malaya, 577,000; Malta, 37; Mauritius, 271,636; Nigeria, 50; Northern Rhodesia, 2,600; Nyasaland, 4,000; Sarawak, 2,300; Sierra Leone, 50; Singapore, 72,000; Southern Rhodesia, 4,150; Tanganyika, 56,499; Uganda, 33,767; Zanzibar and Pemba, 15,812; British West Indies, 227,390. As regards their citizenship rights in these colonies, the Prime Minister stated that having resided for a long period and having acquired interests in these colonies the Indians are eligible to become United Kingdom and colonies' citizens. (India News, London, 25 April 1953)

See also: 33-32

INDONESIA

See item: 33-47

IRAN

33-49

The Iranian Government adopted, on 5 February 1953, a law modifying the legislation concerning foreigners in Iran. The new provisions modify article 13 of the original law on the actions to be taken with respect to protecting the national security, public interest and meeting sanitary requirements, for the entry, sojourn, departure and transit of foreigners. (Information available in the United Nations)

ISRAEL

33-50

A village located between Tel Aviv and Haifa in which 1,000 men and women over 60 years old will reside was dedicated on 5 May 1953. The founding of the village was a step toward solving the problem of lonely old people who have entered Israel as part of the mass immigration scheme. The lodgings, clothing and food are provided by "Malben", an organization for the care of handicapped immigrants, which is publicly supported throughout the world. (The New York Times, 6 May 1953)

See also: 33-44

ITALY

33-51

It has been recognized that the contributions which Italians have made to the recent development of the Latin American countries has been due to the ease with which they adapt themselves to social and climatic conditions. It is anticipated that with the larger movements planned in 1953 to Brazil, Chile and Venezuela and with the initiation of the programme of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration for migration to Argentina, emigration from Italy will be substantially increased. (Report of the Director on Progress to Date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Document MC/9)

See also: 33-4; 33-6; 33-7; 33-15; 33-16; 33-17; 33-18; 33-19; 33-20; 33-21; 33-27; 33-34; 33-36; 33-38; 33-39; 33-41; 33-42; 33-54; 33-58; 33-65; 33-69; 33-70

JAMAICA

See item: 33-48

JAPAN

See items: 33-11; 33-16

KENYA

See item: 33-48

MALAYA

See item: 33-48

MALTA

See item: 33-48

MAURITIUS

See item: 33-48

MEXICO

33-52

The National Confederation of Agriculturalists has presented to the Government a memorandum in which it requests that an open-door policy be practiced by Mexico in relation to agricultural workers who intend to emigrate to the United States. (El Espectador, Pomona, California, U.S.A., 24 April 1953)

See also: 33-66

NETHERLANDS

33-53

The Government has undertaken a national system for the processing and movement of migrants. Although the qualifications of Dutch immigrants have been favourably recognized by all countries of immigration, the planned programme of the Netherlands authorities has been reduced in scope as a result of the changing policies of the reception countries with regard to the number of immigrants that each country believes it can absorb. (Report of the Director on Progress to date and Prospects for 1953, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration Document MC/91)

33-54

The Dutch Government submitted a request to the Italian Government for a contingent of about 200 workers to help in the reconstruction work on the dikes destroyed by the recent floods. These workers departed for the Netherlands in April 1953. (Il Sole, Milan, 11 April 1953)

See also: 33-4; 33-16; 33-17; 33-22; 33-31; 33-35; 33-39;
33-65

NIGERIA

See item: 33-48

NORTHERN RHODESIA

33-55

The Department of Surveys and Lands in Lusaka has indicated that there is unalienated Crown land totalling about 6,840 square miles (4,378,000 acres) available for European settlement in Northern Rhodesia, which has not yet been taken up. The greater part of the land at present settled by Europeans (4,952,000 acres) is held in freehold tenure. Almost all land available for Europeans which has not been settled is available on leasehold tenure only (999 years). Settlement by Europeans in new areas is proceeding slowly, generally because the areas available for new settlement are largely unsurveyed, and in some cases, lie in areas far from a railway line. (The Times, London, 13 March 1953)

See also: 33-48

NYASALAND

See item: 33-48

PAKISTAN

See item: 33-47

PEMBA

See item: 33-48

POLAND

See item: 33-4

PORTUGAL

See items: 33-16; 33-39

SARAWAK

See item: 33-48

SIERRA LEONE

See item: 33-48

SINGAPORE

See item: 33-48

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

33-56

Capital totalling approximately E28,000,000 sterling has been declared by immigrants entering Southern Rhodesia during the past seven years. The Central African Statistical Office reports that this sum has made a substantial contribution to the national balance of payments. Until the end of World War II immigrants' capital never amounted to more than E400,000 a year but since then it has averaged E4,000,000 yearly, a peak figure of E5,670,521 having been achieved in 1948. During the period 1938 to 1952, 96 per cent of the immigrants were of British nationality and only one in eight came from

countries other than the British Isles and the Union of South Africa. A detailed analysis of age groups admitted during 1952 shows 61 per cent of between 15 and 39 years, while a further 22 per cent were children under 15; only 427 in a total of 14,560 were aged 60 or over. (Financial Times, London, 16 March 1953)

See also: 33-48

SPAIN

See items: 33-33; 33-39; 33-65

SWITZERLAND

33-57

There are still 10,000 refugees sojourning in Switzerland. Their possible migration is made difficult by the lessening of the possibility of immigration to overseas countries. Nearly all the refugees work in industry, hotels and restaurant enterprises and agriculture. The possibilities of their being employed in commercial undertakings are very limited. Grave difficulties exist also concerning the placement of doctors. (Tages-Anzeiger, Zürich, Switzerland, 14 April 1953)

See also: 33-39; 33-65

SWEDEN

See item: 33-65

TANGANYIKA

See item: 33-48

THAILAND

See item: 33-47

TRIESTE

33-58 The British, French and United States Governments have granted \$1,000,000 for the resettlement overseas of refugees in Trieste. The grant was made to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and was made out of the funds held on behalf of the Office of Enemy Property by the Italian treasury. The refugees in Trieste number about 4,000 and are mostly aged and ailing persons for whom the International Refugee Organization was unable to find resettlement opportunities during the period of its existence. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 21 March 1953)

See also: 33-65

TURKEY

See item: 33-65

UGANDA

33-59 The Uganda Legislative Council has passed an ordinance giving the Governor power to publish an order applying the existing Immigration (Control) Ordinance to any African who is not a member of a tribe belonging to the Protectorate of Uganda. In normal circumstances Africans of all the surrounding territories are free from immigration control, and in the immediate future it is only likely that an order will be made affecting the Kikuyu tribe. (The Times, London, 9 April 1953)

See also: 33-48

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

See item: 33-56

UNITED KINGDOM

33-60 The United Kingdom Government has decided to revive the Migration Board which existed before World War II, since migration or redistribution of population is one of the important problems facing the Commonwealth. The Board would have access to all available statistics and receive the advice of the Departments concerned, especially of the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Ministry of Labour. The principal active role will continue to be played by the Commonwealth countries needing additional population, but out of the envisaged total European migration of some 250,000 a year, a large proportion should, if possible, be British. While the migration should be free and voluntary it would be desirable if the Government should determine and announce the main outlines of its policy on migration as it affects the economic and social structure of the country and of the facilities available, including questions concerning welfare. (New Commonwealth, London, 16 March 1953)

33-61 Canada has now displaced Australia as the Commonwealth country most popular with British migrants. The Canadian Immigration Office in London is now receiving twice as many enquiries from prospective settlers as Australia House. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, March 1953)

33-62 The largest single group of emigrants to leave Northern Ireland in twenty-five years, totalling 300 men and women, recently sailed for Canada and the United States. About 8,000 will have emigrated to the two countries by the end of 1953. (The New York Times, 13 April 1953)

See also: 33-4; 33-10; 33-12; 33-26; 33-29; 33-56; 33-58

UNITED STATES

33-63

The President, citing ten objections to the immigration law enacted in 1952 has requested a new study of immigration operations by the Congress. Indicating that he had received many complaints that the present law contained serious and inequitable restrictions, the President suggested an immediate study of the law "with an invitation to all concerned to testify regarding provisions of which they complain". The President stated that complaints had been received on the following points: (i) consuls now face the burden of forecasting unpredictable events in deciding whether an alien may become a public charge; (ii) the consul has to determine by his own mental processes whether an alien probably would engage in espionage, sabotage or subversive activities; (iii) any citizen may be subjected to improper questioning under the provision which permits an immigration official to interrogate without warrant "any alien ... person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or remain in the United States", (iv) a provision establishes "second class" citizenship because foreign-born persons who reside abroad for certain periods can be expatriated "without reference to any other conduct on their part"; (v) seamen are unduly restricted in leaving ships while in United States ports; (vi) the act fails to define "political" offences for which an alien may be denied admission; (vii) aliens "who were and are believers in Nazism and Fascism" can enter the United States unless it can be shown they affirmatively advocated the establishment of those ideologies in the United States; (viii) an alien is subject to deportation for subversive activity even though he terminated such activity years ago "and has since conducted himself as a model American"; (ix) there is no definition in the law of "exceptional and extremely unusual hardship" cases in which the Attorney General may suspend deportation; (x) the provisions which permit foreign countries to "mortgage" their quotas in advance will cut off immigration from some of them for many years in the future. (The New York Times, 28 April 1953; New York Herald Tribune, 28 April 1953)

33-64

The President has proposed the admission of 240,000 immigrants above quotas as a means of relieving refugees and population problems in Western Europe. He indicated that international political considerations as well as humanitarian concern made it imperative for the United States to help find a solution for the problems. It was suggested that 120,000 immigrants per year for the next two years be granted special admission; no countries were indicated by name and the details of a plan were left to Congress. The recommendation was that the immigrants were admitted within the framework of the immigration laws. (The New York Times, 23 April 1953; The Times, London, 23 April 1953; New York World Telegram, 24 April 1953)

33-65

A member of the Senate has introduced a bill to permit entry into the United States of 240,000 Europeans during the next two years. The measure would increase temporarily the present immigration quota of 154,000 persons annually to allow an extra 120,000 persons to enter each year for the next two years. Another bill to permit 380,000 immigrants to enter the United States during the three years beginning 1 July 1953 was introduced into the House of Representatives. This figure would be in addition to the number allowed to enter under the immigration law; it would provide for the entry of 150,000 German expellees residing in Western Berlin or Austria, 100,000 repatriated Italians or Italians who fled from their former residences and are now firmly resettled in Italy or Trieste, 25,000 Greek nationals, including refugees of Greek origin, and 2,500 Dutch nationals and persons of Dutch descent residing in the Netherlands. Also included are a total of 25,000 refugees residing in Turkey, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as a total of 1,500 refugees who are still in China or who have left China and have not become permanent residents of any country other than the United States and also 3,500 orphans. (New York Herald Tribune, 25 April 1953)

33-66

The House of Representatives has approved the extension until the end of 1956, of the authorization for the importation of seasonal Mexican agricultural workers. During the discussion of the project, the representatives of agricultural states maintained that the Mexican workers are necessary and even indispensable for the cultivation of grain, while representatives from northern states protested, maintaining that such importation has a tendency to reduce wages in local agriculture. The Government is authorized to continue negotiations with the Mexican Government with a view to bringing 200,000 or more workers to the country during the three-year period. In 1952, 197,000 agricultural workers from Mexico were brought to the United States at a cost to the United States Government of two million dollars for the administration of the project. (El Espectador, Pomona, California, U.S.A., 17 April 1953; Interpreter Releases, Common Council for American Unity, New York, 18 May 1953)

See also: 33-3; 33-26; 33-29; 33-47; 33-52; 33-58; 33-62

VENEZUELA

33-67

Venezuela, although possessing an area of one million square kilometres and very fertile soil, nevertheless faces the situation that the major part of its soil is abandoned because of the absence of manpower. The Government understands that the unilateral economy based on exploitation of oil is false and may entail very unfortunate results. Therefore it decided three years ago to bring about a fundamental agrarian reform, to stimulate small industries and encourage immigration. In order to accomplish this project, it established a National Agrarian Institute the basic scope of which is to transform agricultural workers and previously selected immigrants into small farmers, who receive their lots and equipment from the Institute. Among the European countries from which a flow of migrants has started, is Spain, where two Venezuelan immigration offices

exist. The categories of immigrants which are preferred are peasant families and young people to work in domestic service; moreover, artisans of various categories - mechanics, carpenters, etc. - are needed. During its first two years the Institute allocated more than 4,000 lots to about 20,000 people; during its third year this rate has quickened. (España, Tangier, Morocco, 15 March 1953)

33-68

Two projects for the settlement of 550 European families on Venezuelan land have been planned. Provided the Venezuelan Government could obtain international aid to finance the necessary housing and agricultural equipment, it could work immediately on its programme for the establishment of 50 European families in the El Cenizo area. Another programme for 500 families in the Lake Maracaibo area has been drafted, in this area, the farming settlements will be adjacent to the cities of Maracaibo, Merida and San Cristobal so as to assure the settlers steady markets. Venezuela in order to increase its industrial and agricultural production and in view of the economic and general conditions of the country, was compelled to maintain a selective immigration policy. The Venezuelan National Agrarian Institute had opened, during the past three years about 75,000 acres to settlement by 4,000 Venezuelan and immigrant families. This programme had required a \$10 million investment for farm machinery, homes and administrative centres. Plans for the proposed El Cenizo programme, would allow farmer-migrants 25 years to repay the costs of their land and houses and 4 years to repay the costs of the farm equipment; in one of the 3 farming centres already established, 80 per cent of the farmers have cleared their indebtedness. (ICEM Press Release No. 27, 24 April 1953)

33-69

During the period June 1952 - February 1953, requests were submitted by Italian immigrants in Venezuela, in accordance with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration programme, for the transfer of 900 families, totalling 3,500 persons. Up to 28 February 1953, 1,421 relatives had been sent to Venezuela. The departure of 200 more was scheduled for the month of March, and another 360 might be transported during April and May. (Il Sole, Milan,

33-70

The Provincial Labour Offices have issued a circular containing the norms observed in the recruitment of Italian specialized workers for Venezuela. Candidates for such recruitment have also received questionnaires which they must fill out in detail in order to ensure their well-being in the new country if they are recruited. Precise information concerning the place of destination is issued to candidates in order to give them particulars which may form a basis for judgment before emigration. Single or married men between the ages of 21 and 40 are eligible to be candidates. (Il Sole, Milan, 11 April 1953)

See also: 33-51

YUGOSLAVIA

See item: 33-37

ZANZIBAR

See item: 33-48
